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bank—along the edge of the tertiary formation, towards Feluga on the Euphrates, forming, he might say, the northern boundary of the alluvial plain of that part of Mesopotamia. It was built of masses of concrete and stone; no bricks, as in lower Mesopotamia, and had a ditch and glacis; and no one who had walked along it for several miles and seen that magnificent dyke extending as far as the eye could see, could doubt that that was the Median wall. It certainly appeared so to him, and it was a point of very great interest, as fixing a position in comparative geography there; for almost the whole of the lower part of Mesopotamia was one alluvial plain, the features of which had been often changed by inundations, and sites of ancient places rendered very doubtful indeed. However, the four canals mentioned by Xenophon could still be traced with great accuracy, in their ramifications throughout the whole country, which, with the Median wall, were the landmarks for the modern geographer.

Captain JONES said he must differ from Mr. Lynch as to the Median wall. It was true Captain Lynch—than whom a better surveyor does not exist—and Dr. Ross visited that part of Mesopotamia shortly after Colonel Chesney's expedition; but they had mistaken a dam for the Median wall, not having traced it to its extremity. He (Captain Jones) afterwards visited it; and, notwithstanding the opposition made by the Arabs, he succeeded in reaching the end of it, and he could positively state that it was not the Median wall, for reasons already fully given in his '*Researches in the Vicinity of the Median Wall of Xenophon, and Discovery of the Site of the ancient Opis.*'

Mr. J. CRAWFORD believed there could be no doubt that very good cotton might be grown in Mesopotamia; but they must first get rid of the Turks, and then they must get rid of the Arabs, who were not quite so bad. If the country were well governed, and if the soil were well watered, there was no reason why Mesopotamia should not be as fertile as Lombardy, Bengal, or the valley of the Nile. At present, notwithstanding the high premium that had been put upon the cultivation of cotton by the American civil war, there had been very little grown in Mesopotamia, only a patch here and there; and, as long as the Turks were there, the production could never take place on a large scale.

2. *On the Sources and Course of the Lycus, and other Rivers in Kurdistan.*

By J. E. TAYLOR, Esq., H.M. Consul, Diarbekr.

[This communication has been printed entire in '*Additional Notices,*' '*Proceedings,*' vol. xi. No. 2.]

Captain JONES said Mr. Taylor's more extended paper would throw great light on that portion of Kurdistan near the sources of the Tigris. He would only add that Mr. Taylor might be depended upon for accuracy of observation and for energy in his researches.

3. *Description of Diarbekr.* By R. I. GARDEN, Esq.

MR. GARDEN visited Diarbekr in the year 1856, and the present paper gave an account of the principal buildings and ancient remains inspected by him during a stay of six weeks. It will be published in the '*Journal,*' vol. xxxvii.

The PRESIDENT, in concluding the Meeting, announced the approaching departure of Mr. Edward Whympcr on his self-imposed mission to explore